THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Queen Victoria Opens the Adjourned Session of the English Legislature.

Royal Cortege from the Palace to the Robing Room.

Reception by the People, the Peers and the Commons.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

History of the Eight Parliaments of Her Majesty.

WORK OF THE PRESENT SESSION.

Special Exhibit of the Condition of the British Empire.

The Army, the Navy, the Revenue, the Banks, Taxation, Debts, Pauperism, Emigration and the Irish Crisis.

Her Majesty Oueen Victoria will open the adlourned session of the British Parliament-the

eighth of her reign-in London to-day, February 9. Emerging from a home retirement which she has maintained persistently and almost invariably during some few years past-and which has become trksome to many of the distinguished personages who serve "near" her throne, and particularly disagreeable to the good citizens of the national metropolis—the Queen will appear before her people in a royal cortege of state and proceed from Buckingham Palace to the hall of St. Stephen, where she will discharge one of the most important functions which appertains to her position-the constitutional assemblage of a united Legislature freely elected by

her subjects.

The cavalcade will be preceded by a detachment of the mounted Guards (Horse Guards, blue), by heralds, pursuivants and trumpeters, and escorted by a squadron of light dragoons and a number of gentlemen-at-arms.

Then will come carriages conveying the great officars of State.

Next the State carriage, conveying the Queen, attended by the Mistress of the Robes.

Other vehicles, conveying "her Majesty's tiring women," will follow.

The British People.

The people of London-the populace, or hardfisted tollers, who support the throne of Britain on their broad shoulders-will turn out in great numbers. The indications are that they will be moved, to a very considerable extent at least, by a feeling of curiosity merely, a desire to see the pageant as it passes, and that those outbursts of public enthusiasm with which her Majesty has been greeted on similar occasions during the early years wanting, it may be witheld purposely from a royal andy who cortainly maintains all her excellence of character, with every one of those agreeable domestic attributes which tended to render the earlier years of her sovereignty so peculiarly remarkable and really brilliant.

The materialistic home extrencies of the British democracy, the pressing firestde questions of how to live and whence to feed the children, the world-wide economic problem of how can we be governed most cheaply, remain before the eyes of the English people for solution, and, as is very well known, when sixteen days. John Bull" has become engaged in his daybe and ledger calculations, when he is footing up the "totals of the whole"-as it was expressed by the late Mr. Joseph Hume-he does not wish to be disturbed, av. even by the reflected gleam of the sheen of the sword of State as it flashes near the dusty windows of "The Office" in Threadneedle street or Mincing lane. Mr "Bull" tends, indeed, more and more and every day, to the realization of that condition of feeling toward the crown which was years since expressed by his greatest national poet in the

If God don't bless our king of kings I doubt it men will linger; Metainks I hear a little bird which sings The people by and by will be the stronger. In the Parliament House.

British loyalism will be the predominant feeling, nowever, and her Majesty the Queen will alight at the new house of Parliament amid cheers and shouts of "the Queen ! God bless her !"

Here Queen Victoria will be received by the mem bers of the Cabinet, the Premier, Right Honorable G. E. Gladstone; Earl Granville, Lord Hatherly, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lowe, Earl de Grey and Ripon; Lord Hahtax, Lord Kimberly; Right Honorables Messrs, Cardwell and Childers and the Marquis of Hartington, with many of her "right trusty cousins and counsellors" from Ireland and Scotland who have not seats at the council board.

The Queen will retire to the Robing Room imme distely. Great preparations have been going on for some time past within the houses of Parliament, and the Queen's Robing Room, which has been to course of construction for the last five years, has just been completed. The statues and paintings were encased in canvas while the minor decorations were proceeding, and the architect lately received orders to complete the arrangements as speedly as possible. This intimation it was which first led the subordinate authorities to believe that her Majesty would open the Parliament in person, and the magnificent new Robing Room will thus be first used upon this occasion.

On the Throne. Advancing from the Robins Room the Queen, preceded by the sword of state and mace bearers, will

ascend the throne in the House of Lbrds. The Usher of the Black Rod will summon the members of the House of Commons to attend at the

Seating herself the Lord Chancellor of England will approach and hand to her Majesty, in the name

The Royal Speech. The Queen, in this speech, will thank the members of both houses of Parliament for their dutiful and

loyal attendance. She will assure my lords and gentlemen that the

Crown maintains peacoful relations with all foreign countries, and receives assurances of the good will of their governments towards the throne. A depiorable war is still maintained by the neigh-

boring Powers of the North German empire and France. Her Majesty's government did their utmost to prevent it at first, and, since the declaration of hostilities and our proclamation of neutrality, have used their influence to prevent its extension. Nothing would have given more satisfaction to he Majesty's government than to contribute in any manner to an honorable and permanent peace Offers of mediation or of good offices were made and a conference for the attainment of peace, but at which one of the beiligerents was not represented, has held session in London, with the approbatton of the Crown.

The Queen still hopes that satisfactory results will

come from this conference.

Questions of State which had their origin during

pending for settlement between the governments of England and the United States. The Crown will ery effort to secure an honorable and equitable adjustment of all matters which affect the re-

lations which exist between the two countries. My lords and gentlemen are informed that the Queen has contracted a marriage between her daughter, the Princess Louise, and the Most Noble the Marquis of Lorne, and fervently trusts that the union will be productive of much happiness to the

august parties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons are thanked for the liberality with which the supplies necessary for the support of the Crown have been voted. The estimates of the present service have been

prepared with a due regard to economy and will be submitted for consideration. Among the items will be found charges for dowry of £30,000, and an annuity of £6,000, to the Princess

Amnesty has been extended to persons convicted of treasonable practices in Ireland, on certain con-

uitions of exile from the realm. The operation of the Irish Land Reform bill before the courts is satisfactory in obtaining money com-

pensations for outgoing tenants. Crime and outrage still prevail to a considerable extent in Ireland, and measures of exceptional legislation may be again required for their repres-

Bills for the further reducton of taxation, for the promotion of public education, for the improvement of prison discipline, the better taking of the polls at Parliamentary elections, the extension of trade and the more effectual government of the

colonies will be submitted to Parliament. My lords and gentlemen are again thanked and the Divine clessing invoked on their proceedings.

The Queen Reilres.
Queen Victoria having retired to the Robing Room the session of Paritament will be formally declared open "for the despatch of business."

Her Majesty will return to the palace, the cortége observing the same order of procession as it did on its route to the House of Parliament.

Queen Victoria's Parliaments. The present assemblage is, as we have said, an adjourned session of the eighta Parliament of Vic-

The history of the meetings reads from the first as

follows, viz:-

on the 23d of July, 1847, having lasted five years, eleven months and four days.

The third Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 18th of November, 1847. The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre was proposed for Speaker by Lord Seymour, seconded by Mr. John Aoel Smith, and elected without opposition. A change of ministry having taken place in February, 1862, this Parliament, in fulfilment of a pledge then given by the new ministers, was dissolved on the 1st of July, 1862, having lasted four years, seven months and tweive days.

new ministers, was dissolved on the 1st of July, 1862, having lasted four years, seven months and tweive days.

The fourth Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 4th of November, 1862. The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre was proposed for Speaker by Mr. Robert Palmer, seconded by Lord Robert Grosvenor and elected without opposition. This Parliament was dissolved on the 20th of March, 1857, having lasted four years, four months and sixteen days.

The fifth Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 7th or May, 1857. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Deal-son, Member for Nottinghamshire North, was proposed for Speaker by Lord Harry Vane, seconded by Mr. Thornely, and elected without opposition. This Parliament was dissolved on the 23d of April, 1859, having lasted one year, eleven months and sixteen days.

The sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 21st of May, 1859. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, Member for Nottinghamshire North, was manimously re-elected Speaker. This Parliament was dissolved on the 4th of July, 1855, having lasted six years, one month and three days.

The seventh Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 18th of February, 1850. The Right Hou. John Evelyn Denison was proposed for Steaker by Mr. Monsell, seconded by Ear, Grosvenor, and for the tnird time unanimously re-elected.

The Eighth Parliament of Queen Victoria met on the 18th of December, 1885. The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison was proposed for Speaker by Sir George Grey, Bart., seconded by the Right Hon. Speacer H. Waipole, and for the iourta time unanimously re-elected.

Since the year 1826 no British Parliament has ap-

elected in 1820, which only lasted five months and twenty-six days; the longest was that elected in 1831, which existed sixteen years, eight months and

Constitution of the Present Parliament. Many changes have occurred in the personnel of the present Parliament since its first assemblage and during the recess. The mortality in the ranks of the peerage during 1870 has been considerably less than in the course of 1869, when the deaths of thirty-two lords, spiritual and temporal, were recorded. During the past year one bishop and eighteen temporal peers died, as follows:-The Earl of Onslow, ninetythree years of age; the Bishop of Chichester, eighty four: the Marous of Headfort, eighty-three; the Earl of Roden, eighty-one; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, seventy-eight; Earl Howe, seventy-four; Lord Tent erden, seventy-four; Viscount Middleton, seventytwo; the Earl of Clarendon, seventy; Lord Auckland, seventy; the Marquis of Hertford, seventy; Lord Henniker, sixty-nine; the Earl of Haddington, sixtythree; Lord Hawke, sixty-seven; the Marquis of Alisa, fitty-four; Lord Byron, ffty-two; Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, forty-eight; the Marquis of Lothian, thirty-eight; the Earl of Aberdeen, twenty-

Chamberlains of England, the Marquis of Cholmondeley and Lord Willoughby diffreshy were removed by death. The title of the latter peer is at present in abeyance, while the successors to the earldon of Onslow and the barony of Byron are

minors. In the House of Commons the seats which were vacant and have been filled by election (exclusive of those constituencies in which elections have been rendered void for corrupt practices) are Westmoreland, Meath, through the death of Mr. Corpally: Newry, through the death of Mr. Kirk, and Durhain, through the acceptance of office of Mr. Davison. The liberal gains during 1870 have been at Bridgnorth, Dublin, Nottingham and Norwich. The conservatives have won seats in Brecon, Colchester, Isle of Wight, Shrewsbury, Southwark and West Surrey. In this calculation the late Mr. Briscoe is re-reckened as a liberal, although he was elected and voted in opposition to the frish Church policy

There were thirty-three elections during the past year, and of these twenty-two were contested. Legislative Work.

There are 275 private bills for consideration by committees of the houses of Parliament during the session, of which twenty-six are connected with Ireland. This is a great improvement on the legislarive business of England.

The measures which will be submitted to the British Parliament for debate will be of a very wide range of scope and of the very highest importance in their intent and consequences. They treat of and affect every interest which goes to constitute the essential life and safeguards of a nation-finance. revenue, the army, the mayy, emigration, banks, and

Passing them in anticipatory review, we come to consider the condition of

The National Revenue and Expenditure of Britain.

The latest return issued by the Queen's Treasury shows that the actual receipts in the exchequer to the period from the 1st of April to 31st December, 1870, were £40,440,189, as compared with £50,605,487, and were comprised as follows:—Customs, £15,-264,000; excise, £15,423,000; stamps, £6,595,000; taxes, £814,000; income tax, £1,576,000; Post Office, £3,480,000; telegraphs, £400,000; crown lands, £265,000; miscellaneous, £2,523,189.

The payments in the same period amounted to 452 785.987, as follows:-Interest of debt, £18,430,298; other charges on consolidated fund, £1,686,744; snpply services voted by Parliament, £29,143,909; tolegraph service, £270,500; advances under various acce the progress of the civil war in America at the I saved from the exchequer, £1,014,700; exchequer

bonds, bills, &c., paid off. £600,000; exchequer bonds paid off out of surplus income, £25,590; surplus income applied to reduce debt, exclusive of £500,000 applied to repay bank advances for deficiency,

The growth and partial diminution of the national debt are shown by the following figures:--

 Gebt are shown by the following lightest

 Year.
 Reign.
 2684,263

 1762—Accession of William III.
 2684,263

 1702—Accession of Anne.
 12,767,225

 1714—Accession of George I.
 36,175,460

 1727—Accession of George III.
 102,014,018

 1820—Accession of George III.
 102,014,018

 1820—Accession of George IV.
 334,900,900

 1837—Accession of Victoria.
 787,529,114

 Action Color Col Adding £560,800,867, expended on civil service, the total expenditure was £4,149,341,634, being an excess over the income of £343,768,128. An examina tion of the details shows that while war, war debt and preparations for war absorbed about sixsevenths of the entire expenditure, nearly two thirds of the revenue to meet it has been derived

from customs and excise duties. The progress in the foreign trade of Britain during the last twenty-nine years is thus shown:-Before and after Peel's tariff reforms-

Imports. £62,004,000 Increase £90,385,023 £5,692,376 Before and after French commercial treaty-

Increase £84.898,094 The Army. The following are the principal features of the British army estimates to be submitted to Parlia-

ment for the year:—

The total amount of the estimate for 1870-71 is £12.976,000, which, compared with that for 1860-70 £14,11,900, leaves a net decrease of £1.136,000. This is effected chiefly by the reduction of the numbers of the regular army from 12.5.29, men to 118.251, or 12.398 fewer. The frems of decrease are as follows—Regular army, £4.05.00; militia and inspection of reserve forces, £50,200; yeomany cavairy, £7,3.0; volunteer corps, £1.000; control establishments for military education, £18,000, and miscellaneous, £13,00. The decrease in the number of men is effected by a general system of reduction, the principal stems being—inamity of the line, 5,711 men; denots finantry), 1,000, and arthery, 1,301 men. The British forces in India, of all ranks, will be 62,263, as against 63,707 last year, a decrease of 614.

The voice proposed to be taken are as follows:—

RECAPATELATION. ment for the year:-

1870 and 1871-Effective services......£10.678,200 ment England has now:-

Total......523,289

tine serving in India or on other stations abroad the whole of this enormous force is at home and available, as far as its organization permits, for the defence of the United Kingdom. The Navy.

The British navy estimates for the year 1870-71 represent a net decrease of £746,111, the total ex-penditure estimated for being £9,259,530, as compared with £3,593,641 for the last tinancial year. The increases occur under the following headsviz., in the scientific branch to the extent of £5,974; in medical establishments, £2,973; marine divisions, £1,556, being total increases for the effective services of £10,503. The largest item of decrease of £300,897 occurs on the vote for steam machinery and ships built by contract. The next reduction is to the extent of £207.652 on the vote for dock and naval yards at home and abroad. There are also decreases of £203,411 on the vote for victuals and clothing for the marines, and of £69,622 on the wages to seamen and marines. Against these reductions is placed an augmentation of the vote for half and renred pay, amounting to £53,869; of £65,938 on military pensions and allowances, and £64,568 on civil pensions and allowauces.

An English financial authority writing on this subject during the past month-January, 1871-

says:—
The plethora of capital just now is exceedingly heavy, in consequence of the parment of numerous dividences of various kinds, and the total for the present month is upwards of £20,000,000, as thus:—
Dividences on English government stocks, £6,700,000; Australian, Canadian and Indian government loans, £1,500,000; English railway debentures, £1,750,000; toreign government loans, £8,820,000; English joint stock banks, mining and miscellaneous shares, say £1,000,000. The following is an approximate estimate of the dealings which take place on the Stock Exchange:—British government stock, £800,000,000; Exchange: British government stock, £800,000. British possessions and colonies—namely, India, Canada and Australia—£180,000,000); French govern-Canada and Austrana—119,000,007; French government, £349,000,000; other European States, £690,000,000; South America, £38,000,000; North America, £430,000,000; Central America and West Indies, £44,000,000, together making a total so far of government getts dealt in here of £1,850,000,000. ficial £4.0,000,000; together making a total so far of government gebts dealt in here of £1.850,000,000. There are, besides our railway stocks of £5.00,000,000. There are, besides our railway stocks of £5.00,000,000, banks, telegra; hs, mines and various miscellaneous snares, the total of which it is impossible to give an approximate figure of at this moment, but it is considerable. Necessarily all this wealth is not held in this country, but by far the greater portion is, and such investments are constantly increasing. During the past year £1,000,000 of loans were theed on this market, besides £17,000,000 for joint stock enterprise, and fresh creations are ready to come for ward at the carliest possible period. They comprise:—Russian railways, £10,000,000; spain, £6,000,000. It may here be observed that the estimated amount of sarpius capital required to be invested annually in England is £200,000,000, of which one molety is generally absorbed in the new loans and joint stock enterprise; the remaining half represents the rise in the value of land, house property, stocks and shares of every kind, and in the extension of commerce. Sufficient is thus shown to indicate not oally the cause- of the present abundance of money, but the wealth of the country and the sources of its absorption.

As a further illustration of the extent of our Stock Exchange transactions the bankers' clearing for the twenty-four setting days in the past and two preceding years reached as follows:—1870, £63,414,000; 1800, £64,35,600; 1808, £22,349,000. Next, as regards the trade and commerce of the country, the bankers' clearings on the "fourth" of the month in cach of the three past years gives the following totals:—1870, £176, £27,000; 1809, £64,720,000; 1808, £135,008,000 banking business alone. The total for £800 was £3,001,41,000.

The Population.

A census of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom will be taken next April.

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It is therefore proper that we should refer to the exodus of the people by emigration:-The total emigration in ships which left the Mersey during the year 1870 under government supervision was: Under the act, 153,735 passengers, and not under the act, 9,397 passengers; total, 163,032. The number in 1869 was 172,731, so that there has been a decrease on the year of 9,699.

The number of ships that left the Mersey under the act in the month of December last was 27. Of these 25 were for the United States, with 505 cabin and 2,925 steerage passengers; one ship for Queensland, with 2 cabin and 223 steerage passengers. and one ship for the Cape of Good Hope with 10 caom and 68 steerage passengers.

Besides there was an almost continued stream of emigrants from the ports of Ireland and Scot-

Ireland-The Past and Present. For the consideration of the Parliament will come the question of Ireland-prominent, persistent and difficult of treatment. In a mercantile point of view the year 1870 has been favorable for Ireland. The agricultural classes have been benefited by high prices for all descriptions of live stock, and there is no want of money in the country; credit is sound and bankruptcies and insolvencies are rare. Railway traffic, too, has increased in all directions, including the lines in the North.

The records of Irish crime for the past year will show a granfying improvement. There are still, however, some exceptional districts, where the law continues to be set at defiance.

The amount of property returned to the relief of the poor in Ireland during the year ending 29th September last was £13,183,304, being £29,805 more than in the preceding year. The number of persons who received poor reitef during the year ending 29th September last was 285,530, against 285,398 in the

An annual congress of national school teachers of Ireland has been held in Dublin. The principal design of those assembled was to press the government for an increase of the salaries of teachers, but

incidentally matters of general educational importance were discussed. Mr. Vere Foster, the chairm said there was a likelihood that "education in Ire-land would now lag behind education in England. The incomes of the Irish teachers were scarcely one

half those of the English." With the above exhibit of the national condition of Great Britain and Ireland as it appears at the moment of the opening of the session of Parliament, specially prepared for the information of the American nation, the HERALD leaves the good Queen Victoria with her Parliament and people to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

STADE, -"ANNE ELIZA." -- A delictous little comedy under the above unprepossessing title was the attraction at this house last night. It is by Hermann Hersch, and portrays in a free, off-handed style the wooing of a soldier prince, which is conducted somewhat on military principles. This prince is in love with an anothecary's daughter, and, much to the horror and astonishment of his aristocratic mother, proposes marriage to the drug store heiress. While he is off to the war every means, fair and foul, is he is off to the war every means, fair and foul, is employed by the Princess to break off such a metactiance, and such has just succeeded in persuading the young girl, Anne Eliza, of the enormity of her crime in daring to think of marriage with a live rrince, when he unexpectedly puts in an appearance at the head of his troops (the war being over) and marries his sweetheart there and then, Madame Sechach's talents for comedy are by no means inferior to her tragic powers. She can care the spirit of a scene, master a situation and mingle nathos and humor as defitty in a sunship rice; of means inferior to her tragic powers. She can catch the spirit of a scene, master a situation and mingle pathos and humor as defly in a sunshiny piece of this kind as she queens it in Schiller, Goetho or Sinkspeare. There was a world of naived and come talent in her reading of her sweetheart's iter, in the third act, and her comments thereupod, which she illustrated to some purpose with the iron with which she was giving the last finishing tonches to per father's shirt. Her emotion at the end of the fourth act, where she consents to give up the Prince, is not of the melodramatic, obtrusive kind, but has a quiet, earnest, heartfelt feeling about it that caused many eyes present to moisten involuntarily. Mile, Veneta was a very dignified Princess, and Mr. Paetch an accommodating Apothecary. Harry tramel his Mephistophelian face in the blonde wig of a French tutor, and Kraus made a bold, dasting solder prince. The comedy was received with unmistikable marks of approbation by the andience, as it deserved, and forms one of the most sparking little gens in Mine. Seebach's extensive repersoire. Tauschung and Tauschung' will be presented to-night, for the lourth time, and "Love and Intrigue" on Friday.

Dramatic and Musical Notes. "Saratoga" is underlined at the Globe, Boston. Montaland and the Grand Opera House have parted.

"Saratoga" is in active preparation at the Pack Brooklyn. The Russian Concert Troupe has unexpertedly

turned up in Memphis. Miss Annie Clarke is shortly to play Lady Audley

Miss Annie Clarke is shortly to play Lady Andley at the Eoston Museum.

Daiy's "Flash of Lightning" is in rehearsal at the Royal Lyceum, Toronto.

"Saratoga" will exercise the risibilities of the Chicagoans at an early date.

John Jack's "Falstaff" is excessively liked by the good people of the Crescent City.

"Saratoga" will be continued at the Fifth Avenue until the public consent to its withdrawal.

Still they come! A new "Rip" has turned up in New England in the person of a John Murray.

Mrs. F. M. Bates commenced an engagement at the Oro Fino theatre, Fortland, Oregon, on the 23d uit.

uit.

Janauschek will shortly appear in Indianapolis.

She has become the chief far orne on the provincial

She has become the chief far orde on the provincial stage.

Lattle Leona Cavender is trying "M nnie's Luck" this week at the venerable Opera House de Bar in St. Louis.

Rose and Harry Watkins repeated "The One Bright Spot" at Charleston, S. C., on Monday. They are favorites there.

Mrs. Jarley, who it would seem has fallen heir to Artenus Ward's wax figures, is exhibing them with consideral success.

consideral success.

Miss Rose Evans, an Australian actress, restores the legitimate to the California theatre, San Francisco, once more, after a month of spectacle and ballet. A musician lately advertised to give instructions

A musician lately advertised to give instructions in music "from first principles to thoroughbore." An interview between the teacher and proof reader has probably taken place ere this.

That rollicking son of Erin, Barney Williams, with his accomplished wife, is charm in the distant New Jersey Res and making some of his pretty fittle speeches at the fall of the currain.

The English Opera Combination play next week in Battimore. The voing American prima doma, sits Fanne Goodwin, is last making a permanent reputation as one of the chief attractions of the troupe. The real name of the late Peter Richings was Peter Richings Paget. His father was an admiral in the British navy. The resemblance of Mr. Richings to Goorge Warlington was so temarkhole that he sat to Sanly, the panter, when he painted the Father of his Country.

ANOTHER HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR HAUL.

A Young Druggist of Philadelphia Victimizes Fifteen Philadelphia Banks-Forged Paper on the Market-A Victim of Stock Gamb-

ling. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1871. robbery has not subsided ere financial circles of Philadelphia receive another shock. The forger stood high socially, and had no other cause to induce him to commit the rash deed than stock gambling. and the rock that has wrecked so many others did not spare him. TRYON REAKIRT,

a young man, a member of the firm of John Reakirt & Son and Janney, Reakirt & Co., whole sale druggists, corner of Third and Callowhill streets, pre sented a note of \$7,000, purporting to be from the firm of Russell & Landis, wholesale druggists, for discount, at the Bank of North America, about a week since. He handed the note to one of the clerks and said he would call for the money in a few minutes. In looking over note the cash or noticed that the date was 1870, instead of 1871, as it should be. Without for a moment thinking there was anything wrong he sent it to Mr. Reakirt's place of business but Reakirt "was not in." Suspicion was then aroused, and the note was sent to Russell & Landis aroused, and the note was sent to Russell & Landis. No member of the firm was in at the time, and the bookkeeper proceeded to the residence of Mr. David C. Landis and informed him that a note for \$7,000 had been sent from the Eank of North America in consequence of a discrepancy in the date, and asked Mr. Landis if he knew anything about it. Mr. Landis soon ascertained that the firm had no such note out. An examination, however, revealed that the note was a perfect fac simile of the bookkeeper's style of making notes, and that the signature of Mr. George P. Russell, senior member of the firm was excellently forged.

AS THE BANK HAD NOT PAID

AS THE BANK HAD NOT PAID

excellently forged.

AS THE BANK HAD NOT PAID
anything on the acte it was determined to hinsh the
matter up. Out of sympathy for young Reakirt's
father and family it was settled; but certain facts
leaked out which led to an examination by other
banks of some of the notes presented by Reakirt,
and the astounding discovery was made that
ABOUT FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of forged notes on Russell & Landis had been ne
gonated by Reakirt and loans made thereon by the
Girard National, \$8,000; the Tradesmen's National,
\$4,000; the Commercial National, \$4,900; the People's
Bank, \$4,900, and so the 'old thing Kept working's
until added discoveries fixed the whole amount at
over

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS It was not known until yesterday that the amount had reached the above figure, and even now it is rumored that some notes have been negotiated at New York by faise representations on the part of young Reakirt. If so, the amount will be still

New York by false representations on the part of young Reakirt. If so, the amount will be still greater.

STOCK GAMELING
has been a passion with Reakirt for some months. He has been acaims principally in "Reading." The sensation attendant on a sudden collapse in these securities a few weeks ago is now believed to have been produced by the manipulations of Reakirt's brokers, and at the same time an immense amount of that stock was purchased by these brokers. It has gone still lower since that through the influence of coal strikes, and Reakirt has lost heavily.

IRS FATHER HAS ALREADY PAID about forty thousand dollars as a settlement of some of the forged notes, and offers to surrender his private estate, which, it is believed, will bring about seventy-live per cent of the amount involved in the forgeries. Young Reakirt owned a lead works at Wilmington, bel., but they would not bring more than live or six thousand dollars. Some of the banks have expressed a willingness to settle for a retorn of the money, while two of the number victimized have expressed a determination to prosecute Reakirt to the full extent of the law.

He was seen on the street yesterday, but cannot

the number victimized have expressed a determination to prosecute Reakirt to the full extent of the law.

He was seen on the street yesterday, but cannot be found to-day. Chief Kelso, of New York, is on the lookout for him in that city, while all the detectives are on the alert here. It is believed that he cannot possibly escape. Your correspondent INTERVIEWED REAKIRT'S COUNSEL.

this morning. That gentleman expresses himself much surprised that Reakirt did not call on him as soon as he was discovered. He said, "I do not regard Reakirt so much a knave as a fool. I have often noticed that he acted eccentrically; I believe he is masne." It may be questioned by some whether it is not rather early in the day to put in a plea of insanity. It is generally customary to wait until a man is arraigned for trial. Some men are fortuns: to possess a very zealous counsel. Mr. Reakirt may be one of those men. The forgery is being discussed at all the banks and clubs, and Police Hen quarters is thronged by anxious reporters after the latest phase of the great forgery.

DEATH BEFORE DISHONOR.

Suicide of a Convict in the Tombs Prison.

He Hangs Himself in His Cell-A Legacy of Hate-Letters of the Deceased-Inquest on the Body-Recital of the Circumstances Attending His Incarceration-His Letter to the Herald Giving His Connection with the Whole Affair.

at the Tombs Prison were thrown into a state of great excitement and consternation in con-equence of a report that one of the prisoners had committed suicide. Everybody questioned everybody else as to who the man could be, but nothing definite could be ascertained until Warden Stacom came to the rescue. It was then ascertained that the unfortunate individual was Samuel S. Stevens, of Belfast, Me. The story in connection 19th of October, 1869, Stevens, came on to New York from Belfast with one George W. Buckmar, of that place, with a view of purchasing some United States bonds. He was introduced to Buckmar oreviously by Axwell Hayford, the Mayor of Belfast, the latter telling Buckmar that Stevens would be of great use to him in negotiating some bonds of the Mooschead Railroad Company, of which Havford was the President. It was, moreover, alleged that Mayor Hayford bad entrusted Buckmar with a large amount of the bonus, to negotiate them in New York at the rate of eighty cents on the dollar for United States securities. The manner in which the business was done, at least as stated on the trial of Stevens, subsequently seemed to reflect somewhat upon the Mayor; but eventually the Assistant District Attorney declared that no imputation could be attached to him. Buckmar and Stevens both took up quarters at the Astor House, and on the 21st of October, 1869, the former gave the latter

\$6,000 IN DRAFTS AND CHECKS, destring him to get the cash for them from the National Trust Company, 836 Broadway. Tols he did, and handed in the full amount. Buckmar stated that he put this money, with \$2,500 additional, into a satchel in his room, and put it on the table, near his bed. Being sick he was then confined to his room in the totel, and Stevens came after he had handed in the money, and sat talking with him upon various subjects, part of which referred to their immediate business in New York. After Stevens had been in conversation some time he said:-"Buckmar, this exchange of bonds business has slipped up," and became

greatly excited about THE PURCHASE OF SOME STOLEN BONDS he had intended making at fifty cents on the deliar. Buckmar then left his room to go to another part of the building, leaving Stevens in the room where the satchel containing the money was lying, and when he returned he stated he shook hands with Stevens boited and locked bis door, but immediately after-wards discovered that his satchel had been specied and his noney gone. Samuel Stevens left the city and was arrested on the ist of Feornary, 1870, at Quincy,

was arrested on the 1st of February, 1870, at Quincy, Ilit. on

A REQUISITION FROM GOVERNOR HOPPMAN.

He was taken to Chicago, and when his trunk was searched hive bonds of the helitast city slock, each of the denomination of \$500, were found therein. At the trial a Maine lawyer denied that he head stolen the money, but that it was handed to him by mutual contract, and said that Mayor Hayford, Buckmar and Munroe Young (Buckmar's Son-in-law) were conspirators, designing against theyens, whose ramily connections were highly respectable and whose name had hitherto remained untarnished.

The decensed was formetly in business in Mane, St. Louis, Wisconsin and Chicago, and at the filme he came to New York, he had \$4,000 in gold with him. It was atleged that he once tried to leave Belfast bailed up in a dry goods box, but this was vehemently denied.

His trial on the charge of stealing the \$5.500 occupied two days in the Control General Sessions—viz., 21st and 22d December, 1870. After the jury had recurred a verdict of grinty he was remained to the Tomos to await senience, where he has since remained.

BEING A MASON OF GOOD STANDING.

remained.

BEING A MASON OF GOOD STANDING,
well known to many persons in this cly, he was
constantly visit of by members of the Gracernity. In
fact, the Warden observed that he was constantly
receiving visits from persons of the highest respectability in this city. Stevens was an intellagent, good looking man of five feet nine
inches in height, a trick set, well developed frame, dark complexion and having
a heavy us ard and mustache. During the time
he was confined in the Tomos he was inclaucholy
and dejected, constantly retterating the statement
concerning his innocence of the charge for which he
was convicted. He sometimes complianed that the
cell was too close, and said that as he was a very
nervous man the confinement, combined with a
scarcity of pure air, was driving him mad. In consequence of this application he was allowed to have sequence of this application he was allowed to have the inner door of his cell open during the day and night both, a favor that is not granted except under

extraordinary circums ances.
Yesterday he was to have been arraigned for sentence. Stevens, however, who possessed a very sensitive nature, secretly determined that he would

THE IGNOMINY OF INCARCERATION IN THE STATES

sensitive nature, secretly determined that he would not suffer THE IGNOMINY OF INCARCERATION IN THE STATES PRISON, and accordingly resolved on self-destruction as the only remedy to relieve himself from that hasting disgrace. On his good name. On Thresday evening Mr. Stevens appeared better than usual, and so expressed himself to be puty Keeper Bailey, who had a brief convertation with him. Nothing more was seen of Steevens tall one o'clock yesterday morning, when high Keeper Orr, in going his rounds among the prisoners to see that all was right, according to custom, peaced into his cell and was startled by seeing a white cloth hanging against the inner door. Mr. Orr cried out to his associate (Kennedy), saying "inser as something wrong here." In a few moments the door was opened and

Stevens was found death of the cell door by means of a strip from a sheet on his bed, which he had torn for the purpose. After securing the strip around his neck Stevens, as he could not suspend himself, sank to the floor, and his weight so lightened the apology for a tope as to produce strangulation. When found Stevens apparently had been dead or two hours or more. On searching the cell occupied by deceased were found, among other things, a letter addressed to Warden Stacom and another directed to Batley, depair keeper, it will be seen by perusing the letter to the Warden that in BOYING STALEMENT

Mr. Warden Stagon, Chy Prison, New York:

DEAR SIL Before another morning downs I shall have gone on that journey from which no travelier returns that we have any authentic account of. My brain for the last ten days has been under fearful excitement, and I came to the resolve to put an end to an existence which has been ment inserted excitency which has been ment miserable for having been convicted on a fase charge by Amerew Hayford, hayor of Beafast, Me., and dienere W. Bucumar, of the same city, and Musroe Young, of Elisworth, Me. I way how, as I hope soon to appear before my God, that there was not one word of truth in the evidence,

THE INQUEST. During yesterday atternoon Coroner Keenan, with his deputy, called at the Tombs for the purpose of holding an inquest over the remains of Mr. Stevens, and there found a daugnter of deceased, a mate friend from Bangor, Me., besides a lady, an intranate friend of the family, living in West Forty-third street.

mate friend of the tamily, living in West Forty-third street.

THE TESTIMONY
of Warden Stacom and Deputy Keeper Bailey was taken, but threw no new light on the matter, owing to the absence of night keepers. The inquisition was not concluded, but will be finished to-day. Coroner Keenan, however, gave a certificate of death, and last evening the daugner of deceased took the remains, which were last hight sent on to Bangor for inferment. The Coroner also gave the sorrowing daughter possession of all the money, letters, ciothing and other effects left by her father. The friends of Stevens who were at the Tombs seemed positive of his innocence and declared he was

THE VICTIM OF A BASE CONSPIRACY entered into by parties for the purpose of screening themselves from exposure and punishment. Mr. Stevens was fifty-seven years of age and a native of Maine. He has left a widow, two sons and a daughter.

On Monday last he sent the following communication to a friend in Forty-third street:—

TOMBS, FELEND—If anything happens to me in this saying

DEAR FRIEND—If anything happens to me in this awdurplace I want you to telegraph to may folks, and also to hand over my body. Have the kindness to take the enclosed to the HERALD. I thank you for all your kindness to me From the communication referred to in the above letter, it will be seen that as early as the 24th of December last Stevens contemplated the step he has taken to his own destruction. He was constantly in

a state of nervous excitement, and the wardens assert that there was a marked difference in his actions of inter. They considered the ignoralmy of the whole affair had deranged his mind.

BIS LAST RETARMENT.

TO THE EDITICE OF THE HERALD:

SIR—I saw your article in Friday's HERALD, headed for giving capitals, "A Mayor Violecated." By whom? By the District Attorney, who put himself as a winess before the jury and solemnly told them that he knew "Are! Hayford, Mayor of Belfast, and theo. W. Buckner and Mouroe Young atoms and the perjured lesiumany of Buckner and Mouroe Young and the perjured lesiumany of Buckner and Woung fails from beginning to end and without one word of truth in it. So heip me Almighty God, whom a expect soon to appear before. There is not one man inten in the commonity where Buckmer and Young reside, but which are satisfied that they perjured themselies to convict me. "Murder will out," and these perjured williams will yet meet their just deacrt. There are six persons living, and Mr. Chanberflin, suchased the buckmers, Manson Young and Mr. Chanberflin, suchased to the most foul and unmitigated perjury. The facts of the case are these. That Axie Hayford, knowing by many similar transactions with me for a long series of years, that I knew parties in New York of whom stolen United States bond and greenbacks could be obtained, he write and greenbacks could be obtained, he write and greenbacks could be obtained, he write and telegraphic times in the special found and greenbacks and the lift of the parties whom it was to have \$2,000 as the fine Helfast City bonds for my shares in the special ballon, and that one of the parties whom Hayford know have a gapen for the parties whom Hayford know have a gapen for the parties whom Hayford has more young, \$2,500 m bonds; that Mr. Haybord had put in \$2,500 cash and young failed to the light of the parties whom hay for the parties whom

BELCHER ON HAPPINESS.

Lecture at Piymouth Courch.

Plymouth church was partially filled last night by people who were anxious to know what Mr. Beecher had to say about happiness. The famous preacher (who, by the way, is not so interesting at lecturing as at sermonizing) made his appearance with his hair brushed to a secular and anti-Beecherian state of smoothness, and seating himself at the side of the platform waited meekly to be introduced, after the orthodox manner of lecturers. This necessary ceremony over, he proceeded to say that what an organ is in a vast cathedral under the hands of an ignorant player, that is the soul in this life. But the instrument was not made to be harsh. The soul was royally

MADE TO BE HAPPY. The resources of man for happiness are great, and the product is great, but it is in no proportion to the

causes that ought to produce this result. Mr. Beecher does not belong to the grumblers who say that men are shams and women are men over again, only a little softer, yet he thinks that the art of happiness has never been well learned. There is no chart that will direct surely to happi

ness. A lawyer without clients, AN UNSETTLED MINISTER,

a sweet heiress waiting, like candy in a window, for a purchaser, will say that occupation is the secret happiness; but the statesman and merchant, who have much more than they can do, think that leisure is the secret of happiness. The hygienist says, obey natural laws; but the healthy boy goes smashing like a cannon ball through circumstances (and wee to the natural laws), while his weaker companion falls at his side. Almost everybody stumbles over most of the natural laws before he finds out what they are. The normal happiness intended for man is too tame for most people. Men go out to find happiness, forgetting that it always depends upon themselves.

for most people. Men go out to find happiness, forgetting that it always depends upon themselves.

It is the Man

that carries the happiness to the circumstances. Happiness is the response of a faculty, and you will have no more happiness than you have the power to germinate in you. It is not the man that makes the sound; it only provokes it in the string. Disalpation is the rising up of one's hature by excess, and there is such a thing as intellectual disalpation and religious, as well as the disalpation of the passions. There is a quality of nerve that predisposes to joy—another quality that predisposes to sorrow. Some men secrete sugar, others secrete acid.

BLESSED AUR THE SACCHARINE!

Happiness is received in proportion as we have sensibility, and not excitachity. Men have only excitement from their or ginal nature, but happiness from the higher parts of their being. It is the nervous system that distinguishes men from brutes, yet there is nothing that men are so peritously ignorance as of the nerves. The peculiar foily of our age is the waste of nerve force. The simulus of activity is too great for health. Good men are hving too fast, Excitement is in the very air and each man is whirled along by the collective will. The loss of power to siep is growing, Men play the hawk by day and the owl by night. Such risen naves.

Men play the hawk by day and the owl by night. Such men have a CALL TO A LUNATIC ASYLUM and they will make their own election sure. There are white, red and black dissipations—dissipation of the brain, the blood and of the lower passions. He who slus by the first will not die by the wine cup, but he will by the inkstand. How many men sad women there are who have lost afficered; heath ! The faces of women after they have passed matife life is one of the saddest signs I see. The faces of an audience are often like Dante's "interno," limiterated by Doré. After the nerves are saped there is no happiness. In beleaguered cities men look well to their supplies, but, brain and nerve forces are squandered. Life is set on too high a key. Men need toning down. It is not necessary that a man should crowd so much into the days, for happiness is not in proportion to the abundance of his goods.

The most dismal instruments of forture are Fashionards Parties.

The most dismal instruments of forture are
FASHIONABLE PARTIES.
They hinder rather than help social intercourse.
Men hardly can be called human beings when they are dressed for a fashionable party. Only rich men, thank Godl can afford them. Men at these parties have not seen food evidenly for a long time by the way they lange
RIGHT AND LEFT INTO THE EATABLES.
There is no real social good at a private house where the feeling of home is sacrified. We should have parties so small, so frequent, so inexpensive, that that we can get real social intercourse by them.
Though there are a great many good sayings to prove that money doos not make napplices, yet nobody believes them. It is other people's money that we despise, not our own. The men that rail at rich men are those
WHO HAVN'T GOT RICH YET.

Men are learning to use money better. More money is expended on the household, Men spend money on public institutions. As an institution religion has produced as much server as loy; but the fraits of the spirit—love, peace, long suffering—groude great joy. As a life, a disposition, nothing gives so much here and promises so much hereafter as true and anteigned religion.

THE VICTIMS OF WANT.

Assistance Still Pouring In. The mention by the HERALD of the two cases of suffering and starvation-that of Mrs. Gertrade Slanes, at 144 Bleecker street, and of the veteran of 1812, Augustus L. Rashler, at 133 Sunolk screet—ha had the effect of bringing aid to them in most mahad the effect of bringing aid to them in most ma-terial form. In addition to the donations already noted Mr. A. G. Vanderpoel, No. 62 Broadway, ac-knowledges the receipt of five dollars from "Mon-tauk" and two dollars "cash" for the nemetic of the veteran Rashler. The sum of two dollars was te-ceived yesterday at the HERALD office for the vet-eran, and one dollar for Mrs. Stanes.

The ladies in charge of the Working Women's Protective Union desire to call attention to the case of Mrs. Miller, of 305 East Rieventh street, as being particularly worthy of attention from those chart-ably disposed, and they are willing to receive any aid that may be tendered, at the office of the union, No. 38 Bicecker street.

No. 38 Bloecker street.

Ravages of Smallpox at St. John-Commerc cial Bank Transactions. St. JOHN, Feb. 8, 1871.

Several cases of smallpox were reported yesterday. Two deaths have occurred. Great numbers are applying for vaccination. The supply of vaccine matter is entirely exhausted. A fresh supply is expected by the steamer this evening.
The report of the directors of the Commercial Bank shows that all the outstanding notes have been redeemed, and the assets are being rapidly resulted.